

D. COOLIES ON THE RAILWAY

a) Prosecution Document numbered 5128, the Affidavit of Major R. CRAWFORD, is now offered for identification, the marked excerpts thereof being produced in evidence. This document states that in June 1943, the witness was appointed Officer commanding "K" Force, a Unit of 230 P/W medical personnel designed to give medical assistance to coolies and P/W employed on the construction of the Burma/Siam Railway.

The witness states that the journey to the working sites involved for many gangs of coolies, marches of indescribable hardship. Conditions in coolie working and hospital camps were disgraceful and a grave danger to the lives of those living therein.

The witness further states that:-

"In these camps, at some periods, there were no or quite inadequate sanitary arrangements, the entire camp area being, consequently, heavily contaminated with feces. In practically no camp was a satisfactory water supply provided, the general source being raw river water even with cholera prevalent. Sleeping accommodation was in many cases quite inadequate or of the most primitive kind. Tents were generally and huts frequently not weather proof; coolies often had to sleep on the ground. Blankets were not provided, an occasional sack being issued as a substitute, and the clothing issue for coolies was at most a flimsy sarong. The food supplied to labourers was frequently 'poor' or 'bad' and quite below the level necessary for the maintenance of good health in individuals doing heavy manual labour.

"The unsatisfactory conditions here described were conducive to widespread disease of many kinds, the principal of which were dysentery, cholera, pneumonia, ulcers and deficiency diseases. Conditions hereinbefore described apply not only to male coolies but

"but also to women and children who were brought by the Japanese to work on the railway.

"Arising from these gravely unsatisfactory living, feeding and working conditions sickness among labourers was over considerable periods enormous, and the indifference of the Japanese, their failure to take steps to combat sickness, their failure to supply suitable and adequate medical supplies constitute criminal neglect. The Japanese were in the vast majority of cases entirely insensible to sickness and hardships suffered by the labourers and their attitude indicated only a determination to complete the railway at all costs with complete indifference to the number of deaths that might and were caused thereby.

"Any efforts that "K" Medical Force might have made to help the labourers were virtually nullified in advance by the conditions under which they had to work and for which the Japanese medical administration at all levels is directly responsible.

"(a) The Medical Officer and his staff worked under the orders of an ignorant and ill-trained Japanese medical NCO or private.

(b) The Medical staff of "K" Force were, at the whim of the Japanese medical orderly so restricted in their access to sick coolies that co-ordinated policy and continuous treatment were impossible. The medical force (including Medical Officers) was largely employed on manual labour, and Medical Officers were generally submitted to degrading and insulting treatment such as the performance of manual labour, working in Japanese kitchens and as servants to Japanese.

"(c) There was extreme inadequacy of medical equipment and supplies....."

Examples of the incredible conditions in individual camps are given indicating the similarity in the neglect of the basic humanities and in the evil treatment accorded to the men in all the camps mentioned.

b) Prosecution document numbered 5136, the Affidavit of Captain F. H. WALLACE I.M.S. is offered for identification, the marked excerpts thereof being produced in evidence. This Affidavit confirms the conditions of coolie camps and the treatment of coolies set out in the preceding document No. 5128. The present witness states that when coolies suffering from cholera at Kinsayok were thought by the Japanese medical N.C.O. to be too ill to recover, they were pushed into a small lean-to shelter of attap and left to die. They were given no food or water.

Coolies who were suffering seriously from cholera were often forced into common pit graves and buried alive. Protest from the coolies meant they were beaten down by Japanese orderlies.

In July, 1943, while giving anti-cholera inoculations to coolies, the witness saw them beaten and humiliated. Women were insulted, disinfectant was deliberately sprayed into the eyes of some coolies and the Japanese doctor himself beat them as they were being examined. The doctor explained to the witness that Coolies were sub-human and not worthy of consideration.

c) Prosecution document numbered 5256, being the Affidavit of R. E. PETERSON, is tendered for identification and the marked excerpts therein offered in evidence. The document states that:

"In February 1944, I was in a coolie camp known as CHAYMONGA. On the 14th February 1944, I contacted a Japanese known to me as Arai (Storm Trooper) Hayashi Karneatsu. We were in a coolie camp which was also a hospital.

"Karneatsu proceeded to a coolie camp to interview coolies in the hospital. He had a hypodermic syringe filled with a red unknown fluid. He ordered the coolies down from their beds and asked them if there were any who could not walk, he told them they were going to be moved to a base hospital and those who could not walk would be carried.

"Several staggered forward and were given an injection of the fluid in the big vein in the elbow. All who were inoculated died within a few minutes. When the remainder saw what was happening they said they could walk. When he had finished he proceeded to the dysentery hut.

"He looked through this hut and walked away. Later he returned with a large tin of brown sugar in which was mixed a deadly poison. He gave the coolies this to eat, telling them it was good for them.

"All who ate this poison died during the day...."

d) Prosecution document numbered 5370, the solemn affirmation of THAKIN SA, is now offered for identification and the excerpts marked therein, offered in evidence. The document states that in order to enable the Japanese authorities in Burma to obtain sufficient labour for the construction of the Burma-Siam Railway, they recruited coolies.

When the promises made by the Japanese to the labourers failed to materialize, they press-ganged every available person into the Labour Force, since willing recruits were no longer to be found.

The witness was appointed a Superintendent of Labour at Thanbyuzayat in December, 1942, to look after the interests of the coolies as far as possible. He found that men were only released from the Force when they were used up physically and no longer employable.

".....Living accommodation provided for labourers at the camps was insufficient and insentary. The area where the work had to be done was very damp and labourers had to live in barracks which could not keep out the wet. Barracks intended for 150 persons had to house as many as 300. Clothing shortage was acute; when the clothes which the labourers brought from home began to fall into rags, gunny bags were supplied to them to do duty both as wearing apparel and as blankets. No change of clothing was available to most of the labourers and none was provided by the Army. The result was that the clothing of almost all labourers was crawling with vermin and most of them were suffering from a virulent type of skin disease. Food supply was not sufficient; and the rice supplied was weevilly.

"Water supply in this area was a carrier of malaria; but steps were not taken to sterilise the water supply, except for a pretence at boiling the water for potable purposes. Medical supply consisted only of quinine and even this was not in sufficient quantities. Cholera broke out soon in the camps and the Japanese sought to combat the spread of this epidemic by cremating the dead and very often persons whom they considered incurable. There were many authentic cases of live cremations.

"Labourers were treated as slaves; whips and sticks were freely used on the labourers; and sickness ordinarily was no excuse.

"There was a total lack of system in allotment of labourers to the various camps. As the labourers

"arrived at Thanbyuzayat, they were either driven up in lorries or taken marching through the camp. Officers in charge of the camps would pick out persons they wanted; families became separated, the husband being retained in one camp and the wife sent to another camp, the parents going to one camp and the children to other camps.....This lack of system and the haphazard manner in which the labourers were taken into different camps made it impossible to trace the labourers later. Many cases had been known of families then separated never coming together again....."

In March, 1943, the Moulmein Civil Administration was ordered to supply 7,000 labourers within 5 days. Intensive press gang methods followed this order. Between April and July 1943, about 30,000 labourers were sent from Rangoon to Thanbyuzayat to join "The Sweet Army".

The Japanese prevented the Burmese Labour officers from taking any active steps to help the coolies and were not even allowed to maintain independent records.

e) Prosecution document numbered 5371, the statement of MAUNG AYE KO is tendered for identification and the excerpts therein offered in evidence. This document confirms the evidence of the last witness in Prosecution document No. 5370. The present witness became a Labour Officer in 1943. He found the ill-clad labourers, fevered and hungry, living in disgusting conditions. A large number of men were malarial; many suffered from jungle sores exposing the bones and the vermin infesting them. Deaths at Kycntaw Camp averaged about ten a day.

Cholera was rife at Kycnkaya. The dead and dying were piled together and, soaked in petrol, burned. Men were beaten savagely and on one occasion the witness found the decomposing bodies of two men who had been left to rot as a warning to P/W and labourers.

In or about October, 1943, six P/W escaped from Kilo 126 Camp. On recapture they were beheaded.

The witness states that he saw so many floggings, beatings and deaths, that it finally left no impression on him.

No 1

證據書類番号 五五五〇
證據概略

鐵道就役ノ苦力

1) 検査部書類オ五二八号、アルクワオトナ佐ノ供述書ヲ
檢證ノ爲又マールシタル部ノ抜萃ヲ證據トシ茲ニ
提出ス 本書類ハ一九四三年六月此ノ証人ハ泰西鐵道
建設ノタメ使ハルガ働者及俘虜ニ医療ヲ施スタニ
設ケラシタニ三〇名ノ軍医俘虜、中隊ナル部隊ノ
指揮將校ニ任命セタ事ヲ記述シテイル。
此ノ証人ハ云フ。但即ノ現場迄ノ旅行ハ苦力達ニトツテハ
筆、紙ニ書込サレ又困難ヲ行進デアツタト。
ガ働者、仕事場及ビ医療所ニ於ケル状態ハ好ミラナ
クソノ中ニ住ム人々ノ生命ハ非常ニ危険ヲツタ。
証人ハ更ニ次ノ如ク証言シテイル
「之等收容所ニ於テ或期間、衛生設備ト云モ全無
カ。或ハ実ニ不充分デアツタ。随テ全收容所地区ハ糞
尿デ非常ニ汚レタ。實際如何ナル收容所ニモ水
ハ満足ニ供給セサカツタ。ソレデ一般ノ水源ハコレラノ菌
マデモ蔓延シテ生ノ河水汚レタ。宿舍設備ハ多ク
ノ場合全ク不充分カ或ハ非常ニ原始的ナモノデアツタ。
「テントハ一般的ニ風雨ニ堪ヘ得ズ小屋モ屢々サレタ。
ソレヲ「フリー」ト呼バ友々地面ニ寝ナケレバナカツタ。
毛布ハ配給サス時折袋ガ代用品トシテ支給サレタ。

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とテ「ク」リ「達」ノ衣服配給、精々薄く腰巻位アツタ。
事務者、又給サシメ食糧、屢々粗悪、或ハ有意ニ人
肉体健康、御ラシメ健康ヲ維持スルニ必要、標準ヲ定
ニテ下サツタ。コ、ニ記述サシメ不充令ノ状態、各種ノ
傳染病ヲ促進サセタ。ソノ至サモハ赤痢「コレラ」肺炎
潰瘍、惡瘡、食失調ニ起因セル病氣アリタ。

前ニ述ベタ状態ハ男「ク」リ「達」ニ當テ「コレラ」ニ
鉄道ヲ修メ日本ノ人ニ連テ「コレラ」ヲ、婦人、子供達ニ
當テ「コレラ」ヲ「コレラ」。

之等ノ非中ニ不充令ノ生活状態、食糧及作業状態
ニ原因シテ労働者間ニ發生シタ病、相當長期ニ亘リ
甚シタツタ。ソレヲ日本人、ソレヲ「コレラ」ニ無関心ニ
カ病ト戰ヒ何事、措置モ取ラザツタ事、及適宜
充令ノ医療供給品ヲ支給シタツタ事、ハ犯罪的
心懷ト「コレラ」ナル日本人、大抵、皆労働者達
ノ病ヲ「コレラ」ニ全ク無頓着アリタ。

「コレラ」彼等ノ態度、是ハ非モ鉄道ヲ完成スル決意有
「コレラ」「コレラ」出ルモ知レ又、又實際出タタタタ、死者ニ對シテ全
ク無関心アリタ。

「コレラ」部隊、運送達、労働者ヲ救フ「コレラ」モ彼等皆
御ラ余儀「コレラ」サシメ條件「コレラ」「コレラ」「コレラ」條件ニ関
シテ「コレラ」日本ノ医療管理ハ全般「コレラ」直接責任ヲ有シ
ナル「コレラ」「コレラ」「コレラ」ニ「コレラ」アリタ、ナル。

No2

(4) 軍医將校「コレラ」却員ハ無知「コレラ」訓練サシメ日本、

軍医下士官或兵卒、命令ノ下ヲ働ク。

(四) 部隊ノ軍医部員ハ日本、医局員、氣血ヲ病ニシイル「クーリー」ニ近ヅク事ヲ非常に制限セラル。何等取扱、方策ヲトル事ヲ連續的ニ治療スル事ハ出来ナカシ。軍医部隊(軍医將校を含む)ハ主トシテ肺肉勞働ヲサセラル。ソレヲ軍医將校ハ一般ニ肺肉勞働ヲ日本人、炊事場ヲ働ク事及ビ日本人、召使トシテ働フト云フ程ニ体面ヲ傷ツケルカ如ク侮辱的待遇ヲ忍受セシメテ子カツモノデアツタ。

(五) 医療的設備及供給品ハ極度ニ不充令デアツタ。個人收容所ニ於ケル信セエザル状態、例ヅリ、ソレニ依リト基本的ノ人道、無視ト前記全收容所ニ在ル人々ニ加ヘシタ虐待ノ中ニ似通ツタ兵、アルコトヲ示シテイル。

(要員書)

Doc 5450

ロ) 検察部書類第五三六号タル印度医務部、アイ・エッチ・ワ
レス大尉、供述書を檢證ノ為メ又マークセラシタル部分、抜萃
ヲ証拠ノ為メ茲ニ提出ス該供述書ハ先ノ書類第五二八号ニ
述ベテアル「フリー」收容所、状態及び「フリー」取扱状態ヲ
確認シテイル。

証人ハアイ・エッチ・ワニ於テ虎列刺ニツキ甚カガ非常ニ重体ヲ
回復セスト思フ時、之を呼シ、患者ハ「アプ」ト出来タ小サナ掛小屋、中へ
突キ入ラシメ死ヲ待ツ許リニ思直去リニガレタ。彼等ハ食物モ水モ与ヘ
ラレタカッタ。虎列刺ノ望イ「フリー」ハ度々無理ニ共同墓穴ニ入
ラシメ煙メセレタ。「フリー」カラ抗議スルコトハ彼ラガ日本、下士官ニ
擲リ倒サセルトテ意味スルニ外ナラナカッタ。

一九四三年春証人ガ「フリー」ニ虎列刺、予防注射ヲシテイル時彼等
ガ擲リ倒サレテ昏シタラシムヲ見タ。婦人ハ唇ヲシメラシ、消毒
剤ヲ或「フリー」ノ目、中へ故意ニ注ギ込ミタ。ソレヲ日本人、医師ハ
検査スルトモニ、自分ヲ擲ツタ医師ハ此、証人ニ対シ「フリー」ハ人間
以下ナ何ノ顧慮モ興ヘル價值ガ無イト證明シタ。

ハ) 検察部書類第五三五六号ハアイ・エッチ・ベターソンノ供述書ナルヲ以テ、
確認ノタメ提出サレ、同書類中ノマークセラタル部分、抜萃ヲ證據トシ
テ提出スル同書類ハ次、如ク述ベテイル。

一九四四年二月、私ハ「ヤイモンカ」ト云ハル「ヤル」苦力收容所ニ居タ。一九
四四年二月十四日私ハ荒井(突撃隊員)林カネアツ(原名不詳)
ト云フ日本人ト接觸シタ。我々ハ病院兼用收容所ニシタ。
カネアツハ病院ヲ「ヤル」達ニ面会スル為ニ「ヤル」收容所ニ赴イタ。

No 4

Doc 545-200

彼ハ得態ノ知レス赤イ液ノスツタ段下注射器ヲ持ツキタ。彼ハ
若ク達ニベツド、ウラ降リル様ニ命シ誰カ赤ケテイ者ガアルカト
尋ナリ。
彼ハ彼等ガ野戰病院ヘ移サレ歩ケヌ者ハ運搬サレルカト告グ。
幾人カガモロキ出テ時、大靜脈ニ其ノ液ノ注射ヲ受ケタ。
注射ヲ受ケタ者ハ總テ數分、間ニ死ンタ。廻リノ者ハ様子ヲ知
テ、啗歩ケルト云ツタ。彼ハ其処ガ濟ムト赤痢患者廠舎ヘ行ツタ。
彼ハ此ノ廠舎ヲ全部見テ歩キ去ツタ。後彼ハ致命毒ヲ混合シテ
赤砂糖ノ大籠ヲ持ツテ歸ツテ来タ。彼ハ若ク達ニ俵ニ装イノカト云
ヒトツテ飲ムヤウニト與ヘタ。

此ノ藥ヲ飲ム者ハ皆ソノ日、中ニ死ンタ。

二) 檢察部書類第五三〇号「クレーンサー」ノ嚴肅ナル證言ヲ茲ニ
檢證ノミ提出シ同書中ニ記号サレタル部分、採集ヲ證據トシテ
提出ス。同書類ハ泰緬鐵道工ヲ、為メノ充分ナル勞力ヲ得ルガ
在緬日本軍當局者ニトツテ可能ニル様ニスルタメ勞働者ヲ募
集シクニテアル。

日本軍ガ勞働者ニ爲シタ約束ガ実行不可能トナツタ時ニ、喜ン
デ應募スル者ガモウ見ツカラナイ、デ彼等ハ總テ、役ニ立ッ人々ヲ
勞働隊ヘ押控メタ。

此ノ証ハ出来ニ又勞働者ノ面倒ヲ見ルタメニ「タンヒエヤット」ニ於
テ(五四年十二月)

ケル勞働監督官ニ任命サレタ。因体的ニ全ク疲弊シタ者ヲ
モ早ヤ使役不可能トナツタ者ノミガ部隊カラ放免サレタ。ヲ
彼ハ日撃シタ。

No 5

「労働者、専ら収容所へ搬送し、生活施設、不充介なり。非衛生
 的なり。此、作業に従事すべき地、極く蒸熱が多し、労働者、
 蒸氣、遮断スルニ、不能。廠舎中ニ生活シテバ、ナリセシキ者、百五十人、
 収容スル為ニ作シ、廠舎、三百人モ、多數、収容ニナリセシキ。
 衣類、不足、甚シク労働者、多ク、裸身ニシテ、衣類が、撥水トナリ、カ、麻
 袋が、着、用衣類ト、毛布、向方、役目ヲ、立、テ、バ、シ、後、等、ニ、補、供、セ、シ、タ。
 労働者、大部分、ニ、着、替、ヲ、布、ス、ル、ニ、出、来、テ、カ、タ、シ、軍、カ、ラ、ハ、何、モ、給、與、
 セ、ラ、セ、ン、デ、シ、タ。其、結果、殆、ト、全部、労働者、衣類、ニ、全、風、穿、が、
 ヲ、ウ、ヨ、ニ、ナ、リ、後、等、大部分、寒、性、ノ、皮膚、病、ヲ、患、シ、テ、ナ、リ、タ、シ、タ。
 食物、供給、不、充、介、ナリ、供給、セ、シ、タ、米、ハ、穀、象、虫、ガ、イ、テ、ナ、リ、タ。
 此、地、ニ、給、水、ハ、マ、リ、ヤ、シ、傳、播、者、テ、ア、リ、シ、タ。然、シ、此、給、水、殺、菌、ス、
 處、置、ハ、氣、ヲ、シ、セ、ン、デ、シ、タ、が、例、外、ト、シ、テ、飲料、ヲ、専、ラ、申、設、的、ニ、水、ヲ、沸、ス、
 コ、ト、ア、リ、タ、シ、タ。退、療、品、ハ、只「キ、ニ、ネ」ヲ、ア、リ、タ、シ、タ。之、ト、モ、充、介、量、
 バ、リ、セ、ン、デ、シ、タ。同、モ、ナ、リ、此、収、容、所、内、ニ「コレラ」ガ、發、生、シ、タ、シ、タ。
 日本、側、ハ、死者、又、ハ、救、治、難、シ、ト、認、メ、タ、者、ヲ、屢、々、大、意、ヲ、シ、タ、コ、ト、ヨ、シ、
 コ、ノ、疫、病、傳、播、ニ、對、抗、セ、ン、ト、試、ミ、タ、リ、タ、シ、タ。信、憑、ス、ル、足、ル、生、者、
 ハ、葬、ノ、事、例、ハ、多、ク、ア、リ、タ、ス。労働者、ハ、収、容、所、ニ、取、扱、ハ、レ、タ、シ、タ。
 報、ト、提、議、ト、労働者、ハ、ニ、自、由、自、在、ニ、使、用、セ、ラ、レ、タ、シ、タ。ソ、シ、テ、病、氣、ハ、普、
 通、ニ「見、舞、」ノ、理、由、ト、ナ、リ、セ、ン、デ、シ、タ。
 労働者、ヲ、諸、所、収、容、所、ニ、割、當、セ、ル、為、メ、組、織、ハ、全、ク、ア、リ、タ、シ、タ。
 労働者、等、ガ「ク、レ、ン、ヂ、ア、ン、ト」ニ、列、着、シ、タ、時、ハ、彼、等、ハ、貨、物、車、ニ、載、セ、
 シ、運、バ、レ、タ、リ、タ、又、ハ、収、容、所、ニ、歩、行、シ、タ、リ、タ、シ、タ。収、容、所、

Doc 5450

掛官、其、故スル者ヲ破キ取ルガ常テナシテ夫ハ或ル収容所ニ
留ムラシキ他、収容所ニ送ラレ親達ハ或ル収容所ニ赴キ子達
ハ或ル収容所ニ赴クトイフ風ニ家族ハ散リ散リバラバラニナリニタリ...
カヨウ組織、缺如ト労働者ガ様々、収容所へ送レテ行カレタ
所、出鱈目、方法ハ爾後労働者ヲ再ネ出スコトヲ不能ナラ
シメタリ。其、當時分離セラレテ再ニ邂逅ニケカッタト云フ家
族ノ事例ハ沢山知ラレテ居マス。

No. 7

Doc. 5-450
一九四三年三月中、事。モールメイン民政部
/MOULMEIN CIVIL ADMINISTRATION/、五日以内ニ七十人等
働者ヲ供給スル様命せらる。此命令ニ續イテ強度、強制徴用
法ヲ施行せらる。一九四三年四月ヨリ七月ニ至ル間ニ約三万人、労働者ホ
ランゲン/RANGOON/カラ タンビユザヤット/THANBYUZAYAT/ニ合
ゲ此、「汗、軍隊」/“The Sweat Army”/ニ加ハル為ニ送らる。
日本人ハビルマ、労務官吏達ヲ苦力達、為ニナル称ナ。処置
ヲ取ル事ヲモ妨ゲ、獨立シタ記録ヲ作ル事ヲサヘ許サナカッタ。
ホ)

證據書類第五三七一号 マウングアイエ コ/MAUNG
AYE KO/、供述ヲ檢証ノ爲ニ引用シ其按察ヲ證據トシ提せらる。該書類
ハ證據書類第五三三號於ニ最後ニ發證言ヲ確認スルモノナル。該
證人ハ一九四三年中労務官吏トナッタ。彼ハ被服不十分ヲ勞
働者ガ空腹且発熱ニシテ、見ルニ堪エヌ状態ニ在ルヲ見タ。大々
數、モ、ハ、マ、リヤ病ニ罹リ、密林腫瘍、為ニ骨ヲ露ハシ蟲
ノエニ蝕ムニ至ルモノ、マ、タ、タ、タ。キョントウ/KYONTAW/、收容所
ニ於ル死亡率ハ一日平均約十人ニ及ビタ。

キョンカヤ/KYONKAYA/ニ於テハコレが流行シタ。死者ト瀕
死者ハ共ニ積ミ重ネラシ、石油ヲ注イテ焼キタ。人々ハ野蠻
ニ殴打セラレタ。或ル場合ニ該証人ハ俘虜ト労働者、見セシメ
ノ為ニトテ二人、分解シツ、アル屍体ガ腐肉ハ儘ニ放置サシ

アルヲ見タ。

No. 8
一九四三年十月半或ハ其前後ニ六、俘虜ガ二六料收容所カラ脱走タ。
夫レガ捕ヘラリヤ彼等ハ斬首サレタ。
証人ハ鞭打タ死者ヲ餘リニタリ見タ。為ニ遂ニ是等ヲ付テ印
象ヲ止メ得ザルマデニ至ル事ヲ述ベタ。